Contributions to Published Literature, by People

Of this Province, Tin Poetry, Fiction, History Travel, etc .-- Books concerning New Brunswick and Published in New Brunswick

Quigley, Richard F., LL. B., Ph. D., Q. C., of St. John. As a result of the writing of his work the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon the writer by His Holiness the Pope.

Ipse, Ipsa; Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum. Which? (The Latin Various Readings, Genesis III. 15.) Controversial letters in answer to the above question and in vindication of the position assigned by the Catholic church to the ever-blessed mother of the World's Redeemer in the divine economy of man's salvation. In reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Kingdon, Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton, and John M. Davenport, priest of the mission church, ritualist minister, St. John. New York and Cincinnati, 1890, cloth, pp.

R.

Rand, Chancillor Theodore H., D. C. L. a native of Nova Scotia, was for twelve years superintendent of education for New Brunswick from 1871 to 1883. Previous to this he had, after graduating at Acadia College in 1860, taught at Horton Collegiate Academy, Wolfville, and at the provincial Normal School, Truro. N. S., and was for six years superintendent of education for Nova Scotia. From 1883 to 1885 he was on the staff of Acadia and then went to Toronto to enter the faculty of McMaster. of which he is now the Chancillor.

An Address on an Outline of a System of Public Schools for the City of Halifax. Halifax, 1866, pp. 14.

Raymond, Rev. W. O., A.M., of St. John. was born at Woodstock, Feb. 3, 1853, and graduated at the University of New Brunswick in 1876. In 1879 he was ordained to to the Episcopal ministry and labored in Stanley, York Co., until 1884, when he took charge of St. Mary's church, St. John, of which he is rector. He is president of the New Brunswick Historical Society, and has done considerable local historical work He has collected a great amount of material especially respecting the early days of the province, and his contributions to published local history are always valuable.

Kingston and the Loyalists of 1783. By Walter Bates, with appendix-Diary of Sarah Frost. Edited by Rev. W. O. Raymond. St. John, Barnes & Co., 1809, pp.

Early Days of Woodstock, with some Account of the first Missionary of the Church of England on the Upper Saint John. (In Proceedings at the Centennial Commemoration of the Ordination of Rev. Frederick Dibblee. Reprinted from the St. John Sun. Barnes & Co., 1891, pamph., pp. 28.)

The United Empire Loyalists. Saint Stephen, St. Croix Pub. Co., 1893, paper, pp. 46.

The London Lawyer. A biographical sketch of Elias Hardy, Counsellor-at-law at St. John, N. B., A. D. 1784-1798, with some account of the incidents in which he figured. St. John, 1894.

Redfern, James, a mason residing in St. John a half century ago. He wrote newsboys' addresses and contributed to the papers of the times.

versus City. A Dialogue between Peter honors. Ploughman, a Country Farmer, and Lyman Ledger, a Bankrupt Merchant. Also, an Address to the Members of the New House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick. Printed for the author by Jas. Doak. Market Square, 1843. [Dedicated to Lt.-Gov. Colebrooke.]

Reynolds, James, of St. John, president of the Relief and Aid Society.

Report of the St. John Relief and Aid Society. Disbursement of contributions for the sufferers by the fire in St. John of 20th June, 1877. St. John, "Telegraph" office, 1879, pp. 206.

Richey, Rev. Matthew, D. D., was born at Ramilton, Ireland, but as a young man emigrated to New Brunswick and was a school teacher here for some time In 1825 he entered the Methodist ministry and labored at Charleston, S. C., and at various places throughout the Maritime and Upper Provinces. He was principal of Upper Canada College for three years, he was president of the Canadian Conference, and he edited for a time the "Wesleyan," an Upper Canadian weekly.

The Internal Witness of the Spirit the Common Privilege of Christian Believers; a discourse delivered at Halifax. Charlottetown, 1829, pp. 27.

A Sermon Preached for the Benefit of the Poor. Halifax, 1833, pp. 23.

Sermon on the Death of the Rev. William McDonald, late Wesleyan Missionary. Halifax, 1834, pp. 32.

A Short and Scriptural Method with Antipedo-baptists, containing Strictures on the Rev. E. A. Crawley's Treatise on Baptism in reply to the Rev. W. Elder's Letters on that Subject. Halifax, J. S. Cunnabell pp. 52.

A Memoir of the late Rev. William Black, Wesleyan Minister, Halifax, N. S., includ- Tantramar and the island-dotted reaches of

pp. 370.

Sermons Delivered on Various Occasions. Coronto, 1840.

Two Letters Addressed to the Editor of Bigotry of that Journal. Toronto, 1843

An Address at the Inauguration of the Young Men's Christian Association. Halifax, 1854, pp. 26.

Britain's Refuge; a discourse preached on the first Sunday after the Arrival of the Intelligence of the Fall of Sebastopol. Halifax, 1855, pp. 8.

A Sermon on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Wm. Bennett, preached at Halifax on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1857. Halifax, Wesleyan Conference, steam print, 1858,

A Sermon Occasioned by the Death of Rev. W. Croscombe. Halifax, 1860.

A Plea for the Confederation of the Colonies of British North America, ad dressed to the People and Parliament of Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, 1867.

Ritchie, Hon. Wm. J., late Chief Justice of Canada, and formerly Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

The Chesapeake: before Mr. Justice Ritchie, with his Decison thereon. St. John, 1864.

Observations of the Chief Justice of New Brunswick on a Bill entitled "An Act to Establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion of Canada," presented to Parliament on 21st May, 1869, by the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. 1870.

Rickerson, Nena C., of Woodstock. The Banker's Grandchildren. A Story St. John, G. W. Day, 1876, pp. 108, paper.

Robb, Dr. James, was professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at the University of New Brunswick for some years and

Oration delivered at the Encaenia in Kings College, Fredericton, June 28, 1849. Fredericton, 1850, pp. 16.

Report of the New Brunswick Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce. Fredericton

An Outline of the Course of Improvement in Agriculture Considered as a Business, an Art and a Science, with special reference to New Brunswick. Fredericton, 1856, pp.64.

Roberts, Prof. C. G. D., A. M., belongs to a family of writers on both sides of the house. On his father's side he is greatgrandson of a well known English writer friend of Pinnock, the historian, for whose works he wrote introductions and other matter. His son, Dr. George Roberts, came to New Brunswick and for forty years was principal of the collegiate school, Fredericton, and later was professor of classics at the University of New Brunswick. He lectured and wrote a great deal on educa

On his mother's side he is of the Bliss family which produced in New England Emerson and other leading literary people, and in New Brunswick a number of lawyers prominent in the administrative affairs of the province, as well as Prof. Roberts and his brother poets Carman and Stratton.

He was born at Douglas, York County, but was brought up at Westcock in Westmorland, amid the dike-lands and the preezes of the Tantramar. His father removed to Fredericton in 1874, and he entered the collegiate school then under the care of Dr George Parkin. He graduated in 1876, winning the Douglas medal for classics, and entered the University of New Brunswick. Here he passed a very successful course, graduating in 1879 with dis-The Plough and the Ledger, or Country | tinction and having carried off several

He was appointed head master of the Chatham Grammar School that fall and in 1882 became principal of the York Street, School, Fredericton. The following year he resigned this position to accept the editorship of the Toronto "Week," but he retained this chair only a few months, his views not coinciding with those of the management. In 1885 he was appointed to the staff of King's College, Windsor, N. S., and

has remained there ever since Prof. Roberts is very well known to all the leading magazines and journals of the United States and Canada, his poems sketches and stories appearing continuously in such publications as Century, Atlantic Harper's, Scribner's, Outing, Independent His first poem was accepted by the editor of Scribner's when he was only seventeen years old, and since then he has published several volumes and his books have been

widely read. His prose style is very picturesque and musical, and in many of his sketches there is more real poetry than in much of the verse that is written. His lecture, entitled Echoes of Acadia, consists of a series of sketches, each a perfect gem in the way of descriptive effort.

Roberts' poetic work may be divided into three classes, the classic, the Canadian nature poetry and the patriotic. His classical poems were his earlier writings. He was very fond of the Greek, his literature, his characteristics and his history. "Orion and other Poems," contains quite a number of poems on Greek subjects. They are charmingly written and reflect considerably the brilliancy and buoyancy of those unsurpassed nature poems, the choruses of the

Attic tragedies. As he became older Roberts began to delight more in his own surroundings and to become more individual. He commenced to write of the breeze-swept marshes of the

ing an account of the Rise and Progress of the St. John. His verses partook of the Methodism in Nova Scotia. Halifax, 1839, freshness of the outdoor scenes that he pictured of the vigor of the winds that blew upon him, of all the distinctive features of the nature world around him, and he became a thorough Canadian nature poet, with the "Church" Exposing the Intolerance and senses keen to appreciate the peculiarities of sight and sound and smell of wood and

He is moreover a patriotic poet, a firm believer in Canadian independence, and in pure and robust tone he sings the glories of a Canadian sentiment and a national spirit.

Roberts is called the laureate of Canada and he is properly called so, for he most nearly fills the essentials of the laureateship. He is the best known of Canadian poets. His audience is not confined to Canada, he is read as well in the United States and England. He sings of Canada, her natural possessions and her national ambitions, and his tone is elevated. W. D. Lighthall, in his valuable "Songs of the Great Dominion," calls him the laureate, and many others have in a public way endorsed Lighthall's view.

Orion, and other Poems. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1880, cloth, pp. 113. [To Rev. G. Goodridge Roberts, M. A., my Father and Dearest Friends. these First Fruits are Dedicated.]

In Divers Tones. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1886, cloth, pp. 134. [Dedicated to Edmund Collins.] Poems of Wild Life. The Canterbury

Poets.] Edited by C. G. D. Roberts. London, Walter Scott, 1888. The Canadians of Old. An Historical Romance by Philippe Aubert de Gaspe. Translated by Charles G. D. Roberts Appleton's Town and Country Library

The Canadian Guide Book, the Tourist's and Sportsman's Guide to Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. Edited by C. G. D. Roberts. Philadelphia, D. Appleton & Co., 1891.

Ave: An Ode for the Shelley Centenary. Toronto, Williamson Book Co., Dec., 1892, edition of 200 copies. Songs of the Common Day and Ave: an ode for the Shelley Centenary. Toronto, Wm. Briggs, 1893.

Roberts, Goodridge Bliss, B. A., (Jan. 17, 1870-Feb. 4, 1892) was the second son of Rev. Canon Roberts and was born at Westcock, Westmorland Co. D. He was educated at the Collegiate School in Fredericton and at Kings College, Windsor, N. S. He graduated in arts in 1890, and was taking his theology there when he fell a prey to influenza. For some months he worked on the editorial staff of the St. John "Progress," and he conminion Illustrated, Young Canadian and other journals.

Younger Canadian Poets. [Appendix to Douglas Sladen's Younger American Poets.] Cassell Pub. Co., 1889.

Robertson, Rev. James, LL. D., Church of England clergyman.

A Sermon preached at Fredericton before the Clergy of New Brunswick. St. John, 1832, pp. 32.

A Treatise on Baptism. Halifax, 1836, pp. 316. Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Halifax, before the Clergy of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, 1837, pp. 34. The Rise and Progress of Error in the Church of Rome; a lecture before the Protestant Alliance. Halifax, 1859, pp.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia; containing Observations on the Origin of the Synodical Movement and a Defence of the Position and Action of its Opponents. Halifax, 1866, pp. 38.

Robinson, Major W., Royal Engineers. Report of the Proposed Line of Railway from an Eastern Port in Nova Scotia through New Brunswick to Quebec. Fredericton, James P. A. Phillips, 1849.

A Narrative of a Survey by the British Commission of the Boundary between the British Possessions in North America and the United States. Also, Explanations of the Operations for marking the Boundary. [Contained in Vol. I. Corps, Papers of the Royal and East India Company's Engineers. 1849-

Report upon the Projected Interolonial Railway. Ottawa, 1868.(French.)

Any one noticing any omissions in these lists of New Brunswick books would confer a favor by forwarding information of

Dear Sirs.—I have been using Burdock Bit ers for boils and skin diseases, and I find it very good as a cure. As a dyspepsia cure I have also found it unequalled. Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Montreal, Que.

The oldest piece of wrought iron in exist-ence is believed to be a sickle blade found near Thebes. It is about 4,000 years old. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 5c. Sold by all dealers.

Dressmakers in Paris are said to charge unm rried women less for there costumes

Skin Diseases are more or less occasioned by bad blood. B. B. cures the following Skin Diseases: Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rashes, Sal' Rheum, soald Head, Eruptions. Pimples and Blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Toe much sensibility oreates unhappiness; oo much insensibility leads to crime. The greatest hemage we can pay to truth

Its Unrivalled Charms Set Forth by a Master

An Interesting History, Splendid Location and Beautiful Surroundings.

St. John has a history which extends back to the days when the land was Acadia and the banner of France waved from the forts of the barbor and river. The story of La Teur and his hereic wife is one of the mest interesting in the annals of the colenies. Such a tale-a romance-deserves a better fate than to be presented in a mutilated form. The space at command in these pages would fail to do the narrative

history. The first of these was the landing of the Leyalists, on the 18th of May, 1783, nd the second was "the great fire," on the 20th of June, 1877. In the one instance, some patient and persevering settlers began to build a city en a rock; in the other the result of nearly a century of labor was plotted out of existence in less than a day. The fire swept over two hundred acres of the business district, destreyed mere than 1,600 heuses, occupying nine miles of stree, and caused a loss which has been estimated at figures ail the way from twenty to thirty million dellars. The destruction was swift and complete. It is not strange that many of the people felt pretty well discouraged; and that for several years the phrase 'the fire" (always with a capital was the phrase proper to be used worth living. It is true the watering cart was not seen less frequently in dusty weather than in days of eld, ner were the winters less tavorable for lumbering than they had been, but a good many people peared to think that the palmy

vanished, never to return again. They were mistaken, and it took ew years for them to learn that St. John was again on the high road to presperity. Very little is heard of the fire nowadays. The newspapers refer to it occasionally, as a natter of duty, and guide books have to mention it as a matter of history. The stranger, however, may now visit the stores, public institutions, places of amusement and churches, with a reasonable certainty that he will not hear all about the big blaze and its effects, unless his own inquisitive nature provekes the citizen to be luridly

cent. On all ordinary occasions, the Great Fire is a back number s helding its own among the cities of s a terminus of the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific, and Shere Line railways, and its varied industries are giving it a wealth and mpertance of which it scarcely dreamed in ormer years. By the addition of Portland it has taken a long leap as regards popula-tion, and, thanks to the many buildings of modern style, it is a good looking city as seen in the Intercolonial depet, the custom house, posteffice, churches and numereus other buildings, public and private. Electric street cars furnish rapid transit. The wide, straight streets cross each other at right angles, and the location of the city is

dmirable in every respect. several attractive drives. One of these is on the Marsh road, visiting the beautiful Rural cemetery on the way. This city of looked pleased. Shortly before the hour tombs is situated most admirably for its purpose, and none can fail to be struck with the quiet beauty which is everywhere seen throughout its shady walks. Another and very attractive drive is over the Sus-pension bridge. The River St. John takes its rise in the state of Maine, and flows ever 450 miles until it is emptied in the harber en the Bay of Fundy. It, with its tributaries, drains two million acres in Quebec, six millions in Maine, and nine millions in New Brunswick. Yet this great body of water is all emptied into the sea through a rocky chasm a little ever 500 feet wide. Here a fall is formed. It is a peculiar fall. At high tide the sea has a descent of fifteen feet into the river, and at low tide the river has a like fall into the sea. It is only at half-tide, or slack water, that this part of the river may be navigated in safety. At other times a wild tumult of the waters meets the eye. Acress this chasm

is stretched the Suspension bridge, seventy feet above the highest tide, with a span of 640 feet. This structure was projected and built by the energy of one man, the late William K. Reynolds. Few besides the projector had any faith in the undertaking, and he, therefore, assumed the whole finan-cial and other responsibility, not a dollar being paid by the shareholders until the bridge was epened to the public. In 1875 the bridge was purchased from the share-holders by the provincial government and is

now a free highway.

A short distance above the Suspension bridge is the splendid Cantilever bridge, whick gives the Intercolonial connection with the Canadian Pacific railway and the vast systems of the dominion and the United Until 1885 travellers to and from Western New Brunswick and the New Eogland states were obliged to cross the harbo by ferry and be driven across the city in rder to make connection. In October of that year the bridge was open for traffic and the former gap et two miles between the two railways was forever closed. The bridge is a beautiful and most substantial structure. High above the rushing waters its graceful outlines, seen from a distance, convey no idea et its wonderful solidity and strength. Solid and strong it is, how ever. All the resources of modern engineer. ing have been utilized in its construction, and its foundations are upon the solid rock. The main span is 447 feet in length. The bridge is not only a boon as regards the convenience of the travelling public, but has a most important bearing in a com-mercial sense. It gives direct communica-tion between the Pacific Ocean, the United States and the lewer previnces, and in the facilities which its affords for through ship-

Near the bridges, on the west side of the iver, is the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; a little further, after passing Fairville, is that famous drive, the Manawagonish (Maogenes) Road, a splendid highway in full view of the Bay of Fundy, with the line of the Nova Scetia coast visible forty miles away.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

ton, which lies around the harbor, may be visited, and one may see the ruins of What It Offers of Interest to the Fort La Tour. As a matter of fact, there is not much to be seen, save a small piece of Tourist. grassy slope, a part of somebody's back yard, which is said to be the face of a bastion. Houses are built on the historic ground, and they are not by any means im-posing in their character; slabs and saw-dust are numerous, and the air is at times pervaded with a decidedly plain odor of fish. Such is Fort La Tour today; such is

This is one of the most pleasant drives to be

had around St. John. Returning, Carle-

the place where lived and died that famous

Acadian hereine, the wife of Charles La

In the vicinity of Carleton, or West End,

as it is called in municipal parlance, is the

Bay shore, which has excellent facilities for

sea bathing. So far, however, the absence

of bath houses for the public has prevented

many from availing themselves of its privi-

the city of Pertland, the stranger may ascend Fort Howe, have a view of the harbor

and city, and then proceed to the bank of

one may go by the way of the Marsh bridge

to Loch Lemond, a famous place for pleas-

ure parties, where fishing, sailing, etc., may

be enjoyed to perfection. Should a shorter

and still pleasant drive be desired, one may

ascend Mount Pleasant, have another mag-

ous to enumerate all the pleasant places

The harbor of St. John is one of its great

anchor in the stream, well sheltered from

and quarantine station; with this once

properly fortified, and guns placed on the

pposite shore of the mainland, no hestile

leet could hepe to gain the harbor without

desperate struggle. The harber proper

ine vessels have been built on this bay, and

it has excellent weir fisheries. The fisheries

ployment to a large number of men. It is

rom these fishermen that such earsmen as

St. John is essentially a maritime city.

Its wharves are always in demand for ship-

ping, and vast quantities of lumber, etc.,

are annually exported to other countries

leud whistle would be heard upon the har-

bor, and at the sound coaches, express

wagons and private teams all came tearing

down town, while on the sidewalks

men, wemen and children hasten with

joyful feet to the scene of action. The cere

neny over, the people quietly dispersed,

most favorably impressed with the life so

apparent among the people. The times have changed in this respect since the in-

The ascent of the river to Fredericton is

regular trips a week are made by the Inter-

national line to Eastpert, Portland and Bos-

ten. The Canadian Pacific railway runs

daily trains to Fredericton and Vancebore,

connecting at the latter place with New

England railways for Banger, Portland.

Boston and all parts of the United States,

phen, is to be continued through

communication with the cities to the south.

had near Lepreaux, an hour's journey or

It will thus be seen that St. John

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoris

world mined this century.

easily reached from all parts of the conti

It is ene of the gates that epen into

the advent of base ball leagues.

It is indeed the fourth among the shipping

bounds the city on the west and south;

leges. The deep water terminus of

inst been constructed.

(From I. C. R. Guide Book, 1894.)

Apart from its Acadian annals, the history of St. John has little to interest the the bread and beautiful Kennebeccasis. Or stranger. The city has ne extensive fortifications, no memorable battle fields, nething ancient or quaint to fascinate the antiquarian. It is a modern city. Even the best part of its old buildings swept away by fire, and new and substantial edifices line the great majority of the street. nificent view of the city and vicinity, and proceed to Lily lake. In fact, it were tedi-St. John is to be seen for what it is-not for

what it has been.

The city has had two great epechs in its which may be visited by these having team at their disposal for a few hours of a summer day. features. Deep and capacious, its swift currents and high tide render it free from ice during the most severe seasons. Ships the storms which rage without. At the entrance is Partridge Island, a light, signal the east is Courtenay Bay, which becomes a plain of mud when the tide is out. Some of this and other parts of the harbor are prosecuted with good success and give emthe Paris crew, Ress, Brayley and others have risen to be famous.

no traveller can complain. What has been and still is wanted is a large hetel, built There is good reason for this. St. John and equipped in the most approved medern style. The people of St. John have a great of off hand frankness and cordiality, in wel-coming strangers to their midst. They like to see visiters. Years ago, when there was no railway to Bauger, and but two trips a week were made by the steamer to Boston, the arrival and departure of the "Yankee Boat" were events of great local interest. About noon on the days the boat was expected people began to enquire at the ex-press office to learn the hour of her arrival at Eastport. Se soon as the expected telegram came, the agent, in order to have out a large sign, announcing hour the steamer would read John. Men read the words, glanced at Strangers, of whem increasing numbers their watches, and regulated their business

be late on the great eco named, large numbers would gather round Reed's Point and secure the most eligible places for the show. At length the long, the wharf, and saw what they supposed to be other crowds walking the streets, were crease of steamboat and railway lines, and The main line, by way of Montreal, connects the shores of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. The Shore Line railway,

which now connects St. with the border town of St. Maine, thus giving an additional medium of Along this line is some good fishing, while excellent duck and goose shooting may be from St. John. the fair land of the maritime provinces, and with excellent hetels, a bracing climate and ment and giving a new stimulus to many important industries.

Sheldon loves pretty dresses, especially white enes, much trimmed with lace.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Speeches by H. H. Pitts and Grand Master Kelly.

York's Representative Proposes the Toast of the Glorious Memory of William III.

LONDON, July 27.-The triennial two days sittings of the English grand lodge of Orangemen was opened on Wednesday in

Westminster town hall. Forty-nine delegates, representing the United Kingdom, headed by Col. Thomas Waring, M. P., grand master of the English grand lodge, were present.

Mej. Saunderson, M. P., delivered a speech of welcome to the delegates, congratulating them on the success of their forts during the past eight years in opposing the destruction of the unity of the Uanadian Pacific railway in St. John is also pire. Orangemen, he said, had sought to on the west side, where a grain elevator has nterfere with nobody in the matter of reigien er political right, but claimed equal Driving through the north end, formerly iberty for all, though it was a trick of their opponents to misrepresent them as the em-bodiment of fanaticiem and bigory. They nad also been accused of being revelutionsts in saying that under certain circumstances they will resist the law. All de pended, he said, upon who made the law Cheers.)

"If Ireland were severed from Great Britain and placed under the authority of an Irish parliament the majority of that parliament would be hostile to the religious reedom of the Orangemen. They, therefore, claim the right to refuse to authority before whom their forefathers never bowed and before whom their sens would never bend. As long as they had a hand to strike with they would never accept the yoke. (Shouts of "No, never.") No man deserving the name of an Orangeman would consent to accept it. Orangeof any size can lie safely at its whatves or men had force, and it could not be denied that if the time came it ought to be employ-

ed. They could rely upon it that it At the concluding banquet Delegate Pitts of Canada proposed the charter teast to The Glorious Memory of William III. the course of his remarks he said that the Dominion of Canada had several millions Protestants and thousands of Orangemen. The toast was drunk in silence, the company standing Delegate Kelly, grand master of New Brunswick, proposed the teast to the Earl of Erne, the imperial grand master, who was absent on ccount of illness. Delegate Gass of Nova Scotia proposed a toast to Clarke Wallace, who, in his reply, commented on the progress of Canadian enterprise.

The Ottawa conference, he said, had hown that the colonies preferred preferenial relations with all parts of the empire. They meant to deal with members of their own family first. The men of the dominion would do all in their power to maintain the stegrity of the empire. (Cheers.)

ports of the world, and St. John ships are found in every part of the seas of both hemispheres. Before the introduction of Dalegate Hughes in toasting parliament, steam, its clipper ships, such as the swift Marco Pole, had a fame second to none, and xpressed hope that while the house of comnens would be made as democratic as perible the house of lords would be kept as a voyages were made of which the tales are proudly teld even unto this day. alance, preventing temporary absurdities St. John has good hotel accommodation, and the leading houses set tables of which

from becoming law.
Yesterday, with delegate Wallace in the chair of the council, resolutions were adopted appreving the rejection of the home rule bill by the house of lords, and expressing trust that Orangemen would continue in defense of the unity of the empire. Mr Wallace dilated upon the loyalty to the queen and the fatherland that inspires Orangemen. This leyalty he declared was a valuable attribute in these times, when socialism and anarchy are coming to the tront. Orangemen will do much to stem the tide of revolution which is rampant on

all sides. He was glad, he said, to be assured that the prospects of ultimate success of resistance to Irish separation were becoming brighter every day. Other resolutions of a similar character were approved, and the sitting concluded with the singing of the

AUTOMATIC GALLOWS.

Western Device that Will be Tested on a Connecticut Murderer.

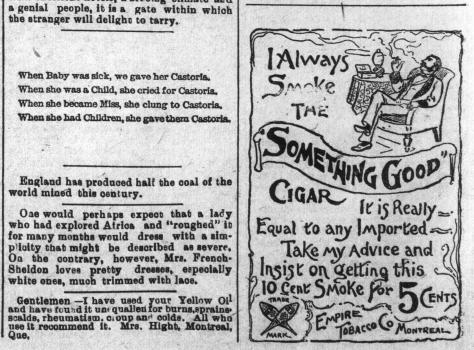
HARTFORD, Conn., July 31 .- The autenatic gallows at the state prison was completed today, and everything is new in eadiness for the execution on Aug. 24 of John Cronin, the murderer of Albert Skinner of South Winslow. The execution device is automatic, fine shot running out of a valve, and at the end of forty seconds a heavy weight is released, jarking the man's body into the air. This will be the first execution in the east with the new gallows, copied after the the instrumencia use in Colorado.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

a very enjoyable trip. Steamers also cross the bay to Digby and Annapolic; and three Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

> by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this reatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from felly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Den't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honer stil exist; here go hand in hand. Write for beek with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.



ARTIL The Trial

A Full Lis The artil commenc o'cleck. T shooting,

merning. cient to c guns and g nity to ob: After a tris by Lt.-Col. lery, the c firing three to find th which the ment, and e and one shr for each rou ene peint ter's score, tachment d do so, yet whole detac with the t which the g gun dees not The group of which the these questi in carrying individual. The firing

pretty sight by a large no fuses burne burst is time in front of th reached the and with a the shell con Tents were and the littl number of fr witn them, t Lang, the we visitors were Hemming, F

Major A. ner acted as replace one by the splen No. 1 Co. 3

P. L. Hussar

Lt Col Armstr

Time, 8 min Lieut Tilley ..

Time, 11 min

Capt. Baxter. Time, 7 min

Lieut. Armstr

Capt White.

Time, 7 min

Corp Seely.

Major Jones.

Time. 9.06. Bomb. Withe

* Direct hi

lind was cou by the rule. Bomb Rickets. Time, 8 min.

Time, 10.05.

The shrapne

Company tot Gr J A Pollock.

Time, 11 min. Corp. Sullivan.

Time, 9.47. Gunner Haslan

Time 9.16. Company tota Corp Meneally

Corp McIntrye.

Time, 11 min

Time, 11 min 2

Time, 11 min.

Company total In connection ing competition ducted. This battery estimati shot strikes sho estimates are af report of the ran between the pr tance of the po

one detachment are added together of shets. T of observation is least does the with an average